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**History and Pro-  
duction of**

**The Gold Fields of  
Boulder  
County**  

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**Colorado**



**The Coming Gold Fields of Colorado**

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# WILSON

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YOU CAN'T HELP REMEMBERING

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He Sells Hardware

HISTORY AND PRO-  
DUCTION OF

*The Gold Fields of Boulder  
County, Colorado*

BY  
EDWARD MONROE  
AND  
JOHN R. WOLFF



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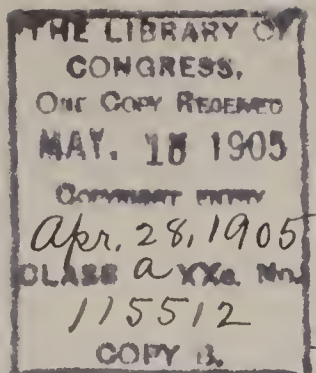
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## Preface

(By Norris C. Sprigg, of Ores and Metals, Denver, Colo.)

Never before has there been anything like the present extent of interest directed to mines and mining as a legitimate and profitable means of operation. The materially improved facilities for mining and saving the values of the mineral, the slump in all kinds of industrial stocks, and the failure to produce on the part of the oil wells of Ohio, Indiana and elsewhere, are naturally attracting the response of the abundance of idle capital, in the hands of the wide awake investor who is ready to be "shown."

Mr. John Stewart Mill, the profound sage of political economy very aptly divided the world into two great classes, the "consumer," and the "producer," limiting the latter to 40 per cent thereof, with which minority it is but just to include the ever persistent and seemingly impelled, process man and prospector, the miner and the "mill man," the "pusher" and the promoter. These are "they that do things," and in consequence of whose combined efforts, hundreds of millions of dollars are annually added to the wealth of the world and "monuments" will be built to their memory "and their children's children will rise up and call them blessed."

In mining, what has been done, and how, what is being done and how, what WILL be done and how, afford an indefinite margin for contemplation. Mainly, what not to do, and where not to go having been determined. The past and present are no possible criterion for the future. Thus far only the surface has been scratched, and yet against whatever odds, numerally, more mines have produced a "million" than are developed to a depth of five hundred feet. Formerly sixty dollars a ton were paid for a saving of 40 per cent of the value of the ore. Ninety per cent or better is now being realized at the minimum cost of two to five dollars per ton. Electricity has perfected light and locomotion and means more to Colorado than to any half dozen of the Middle States. Our numerous mountain streams are being successfully harnessed and in Cripple Creek and Leadville machinery is doing 75 per cent of the mining. The hammer and drill and pick used, "time out of mind," and as yet in most of the mines, will soon find a place on the "shelf" with the tallow dip, the ox cart and the reap hook. The best brain and brawn of the world are being directed to the production of GOLD. Chemistry has practically won and GOLD is "king." The mine stands on its merit.

Thou vast empire of plains and parks and peaks  
Whose snow clad summits glisten in the light  
Thou mighty treasure vault where nature seeks  
To hide her jewels safe from human sight.  
Fond foolish dame thy secret mayest disclose  
Thy prying child the combination knows.

## *Introductory*

The gold fields of Boulder County embrace one of the largest mineral areas in Colorado. They cover the entire belt in the extreme northern portion of Colorado east of the continental divide. Beginning at the foot hills at Boulder with the Poorman mine, the gold belt extends westward a distance of twenty-five miles to the Fourth of July mine on the crest of the continent. They extend from the Moffat railway on the south to the great Smuggler mine on the north, a distance of almost twenty-five miles. Gold was first discovered in this field in 1860 and for over forty years the mines of the county have poured forth a stream of golden wealth, quietly and without any flare of trumpets. Throughout this entire period operations have been confined to the mining of high grade ore on account of economic conditions which would not admit of mining low grades except at a loss. Of the vast net work veins that overspread the gold-fields, only one ore mine has been developed to the 1,200 foot level, one to the 1,000 foot level, two to the 900 foot level and four to the 700 foot level. The average depth of the entire field will not exceed 200 feet. Notwithstanding this fact the gold-fields of this county have easily produced in gold and silver over fifty million dollars to date.

From the stand point of development and production the field is in its infancy and affords the most attractive inducements for investment, of any field in Colorado.

No county in Colorado can boast of the same diversity of mineral resources possessed by Boulder County. It has the coming gold-fields of the State. It has great copper deposits which are now being developed. Here is situated the greatest tungsten field in the world now supplying the market with over 50 per cent of the tungsten mined.

It also has large deposits of molybdenite ore a rare metal of which there are only two mines in the United States. Large deposits of iron ore are found in this county and great bodies of fluorine ore exists here here.

The county is divided into six mining districts consisting of Magnolia, Sugar Loaf, Gold Hill and Central districts, embracing the great tellurium belt and Ward Districts where is situated the sulphide zone and Grand Island, covering the gold-copper silver belt. Each of these districts their mines and their production will now be considered in their



order, together with the great tungsten belt which is largely in the Grand Island and Sugar Loaf districts.

In view of the thousands of lode claims in each mining district it will be impossible to give further than a brief review of the principal mines with their production. The fact that a mine is not mentioned in this book does not signify that it is not a meritorious property, or that it is not a producer. In fact we estimate that there are not less than 500 mines with a production of from \$1,000 to \$10,000, of which no mention is made herein because of lack of space or time to obtain data concerning their production.

### *THE TELLURIUM BELT*

The tellurium belt of Boulder County is six miles wide and twenty-five miles long and in area is the largest in the world, excepting the Cripple Creek district. Tellurium is a metal of no intrinsic value, but is found combined with gold and silver. It was first discovered in 1872, in Boulder County and was so rare that, at the time of its discovery it was then, the third locality containing it in the known world. Nature's secret of combining the precious metals with tellurium, proved to be a great pitfall to the miner and some of the most romantic incidents connected with the early history of this country are the discarded fortunes thrown over the dumps in this district, before the miner learned the value of the ore.

The first discovery of tellurium was made in the famous Red Cloud mine at Gold Hill. Although the ore from this property would not mill or pan it assayed enormously and attracted the attention of the officials of the United States mint at Denver, Colorado. Specimens were sent to Dr. F. A. Genth, a professor of the University of Pennsylvania, for analysis, who pronounced it tellurium ore. One of the peculiar characteristics of this ore is the fabulous value in gold which it carries, ranging from one hundred to one thousand dollars per ton. In appearance, it gives no sign of the existing metals but when roasted on the top of a common stove, the pure gold comes to the surface in the form of globules or bubbles. Perhaps one of the most remarkable features of the tellurium district is the fact that it is traversed by silver and free gold leads. The belt begins on the extreme south with the Magnolia district and extends northward embracing the Sugar Loaf district, Salina, Sunshine and Gold Hill in the Gold Hill district, and Springdale, Jamestown and Ballarat in the Central district on the extreme north. The mines of each district and the total gold production will now be considered in the order named.

*MINES OF THE MAGNOLIA DISTRICT**Gold Production to Date, Three Million Dollars*

The Magnolia Mining District embraces the southern end of the tellurium belt and has recently been opened up by the construction of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Ry., more popularly called the Moffat road. This district is notable because its mines were the first to produce tellurium ore in large quantities in the State of Colorado. In 1875 the Keystone, the Mountain Lion and the Dunraven were opened up and produced in a few months from surface workings, fifty thousand dollars. The district is today creating wide spread attention, because both its formation and its ores so closely resemble the famous bonanzas of the Cripple Creek District, as to warrant the belief that the conditions are the same. Another fact worthy of mention is the unmistakable evidence of the existence of large copper deposits in the south and eastern part of the district. The Erie and Colorado Copper Company of Erie, Pa., and the Calumet Copper M. & S. Company of Denver, are both sinking deep shafts on copper veins running through the district, and may yet open the great copper mines. The principal mines of the District with their total gross production is as follows:

The Mountain Lion .....	\$ 250,000
The Keystone .....	500,000
The Kekionga .....	500,000
The American .....	125,000
The Senator Hill .....	250,000
The Senator Hill .....	250,000
The Lady Franklin .....	160,000
The Magnolia (extension of Kekionga).....	400,000
	<hr/>
	\$2,185,000
 The Cash and Rebecca, (shipping) .....	 \$ 150,000
The Poor Man, (shipping) .....	60,000
The Ben C. Lowell .....	50,000
Ward H. Lamon .....	50,000
The Augusta, Little Jenny and I. X. L.....	40,000
Sack and Fox and Dunraven .....	150,000
The Graphic or Golden Group, (shipping).....	40,000
The Pickwick and Little Maud.....	50,000
The Little Pittsburg .....	45,000



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The Dardinell, (shipping).....	40,000
The New Year and Beggar.....	80,000
The Mineral Farm .....	60,000
The India .....	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 807,200
	2,185,000
Total .....	\$2,992,200

The deepest shaft in the Magnolia District is not down over 500 feet and it may be safely stated that the splendid gold production of the mines above given has been taken from above the 250 foot level, and represents the output of the high grade ore, only, as conditions have been such that the mine owners could not profitably extract any ore running under twenty dollars per ton. The mine owners have therefore, left the low grade ore standing. Like the low grades of Cripple Creek and all other great mining communities they constitute the largest proportion of the ore bodies and hence the principal source of income.

A 60-ton cyanide mill is now in successful operation at Magnolia and may revolutionize the prevailing conditions at this camp. That the ores of the district are peculiarly adapted to cyanide has been proven beyond question.

The principal mines of the district lie on the great divide between Middle and South Boulder creeks and are capable of being cut at a depth of twenty-five hundred feet with tunnels. Many tunnels have already been started into Magnolia mountain from Boulder creek, some of which are now working, notably the Gold Cliff tunnel and the Sylvanite Deep Tunnel & Mining Company of Omaha, Nebraska.

NOTE:—The information concerning the various mines above given is approximately accurate and has been obtained by the officers of this company after a laborious search and inquiry. Where no record has been kept a careful estimate of the gold production has been made from the best source obtainable and in cases of uncertainty the amount is under stated rather than over stated. We are indebted to the following persons for correct records of the following mines: To M. F. Leach and W. L. Seely of Boulder for the Kekionga; to Chas. H. Cheney of Boulder, Colorado, for the Ben C. Lowell; to Guy Fairhurst for the Graphic or Golden group; to Col. W. B. Teeters of Boulder, Guy Fairhurst, Frank Leonard and Martin Comerford of Magnolia for each of the other mines named. See also Fossett's Book on Colorado, page 405.



## *SUGAR LOAF MINING DISTRICT*

### *Record Production for Mines of this District, Two and One-Half Million Dollars*

North of Magnolia lies the famous Sugar Loaf district of Boulder County, embracing an area four miles in length and six miles in width. The district is named after Sugar Loaf mountain, whose peculiar shape gave it that appellation. Like the district of Magnolia the ores and vein system closely resemble the great Cripple Creek district.

Sugar Loaf is in its infancy both as to gold production and development. Perhaps one of the most interesting factors in this district is the presence within its borders of many of the old time prospectors from Cripple Creek who discovered and opened up some of its great bonanzas, notably "Paddy" Burns, the locator of the Shurtloff, Burns and Pharmacy on Bull Hill, and "Bill" Davenport, the man who opened the famous Jack Pot. These men who have already won and lost fortune in the greatest gold field on the American continent, have been allured to this virgin and attractive portion of Colorado, with that intuitive assurance that nature will again tell them of her secret treasure, which only comes to the experienced prospector.

The three great mines of this section are the Livingston with a record of a half million, the Logan group with a record of seven hundred thousand and the Yellow Pine with the record of a million dollars.

### THE LIVINGSTON.

The Livingston is named after the famous mother lode or dyke on which it is located. This dyke varies from 20 to 60 feet in width and may be traced through the country for miles and miles by its outcropping on the surface. Its great record production has been taken entirely from surface workings extending for a depth of 100 to 250 feet and it is regarded as one of the greatest of Boulder county bonanzas. For almost fifteen years it was worked continuously by its owner Captain Alonzo Coan, a wealthy and highly respected citizen of Boulder county, who owes a large fortune to Boulder county mines. The captain lacked the nerve to keep the development on this property ahead of his mining and in the year 1902, after most of the available developed ore had been taken out, he granted an option to sell it to two "tender feet," Loomis and Doty of Attica, New York. In the meantime, Col. Wilbur B. Teeters, the veteran prospector and mine expert of Boulder county, offered to show the "tenderfeet" (for a consideration) where to find an ore chute out-

cropping on the surface. His proposition was accepted and he took them to the center of a growing potato patch, through which the claim extended, and told them to dig. They dug and the very ground which covered the Livingston dyke was saturated with gold. The ore was marvelously rich and thirty thousand dollars was extracted in sinking 30 feet, and the gold potato patch attracted the attention of the entire state. Upwards of a hundred thousand dollars has already been taken from this ore chute above the 200-foot level and the property is one of the steady shippers of the district. Messrs. Loomis and Doty took up their option and are now the owners.

### THE LOGAN.

The Logan group have a record of having paid to the stockholders of the Clinton M. & M. Company 40 per cent per annum in dividends and is rated as the greatest dividend payer in the county. Located in the heart of the great tellurium belt, the Logan is a free gold quartz mine. The high grade ore often runs as high as twenty-five dollars per pound.

One of the principal owners in the company is Col. S. B. Dick, also owner of the Colorado Northwestern Railway. The Logan affords a most interesting illustration of what can be done with a Boulder county "knife blade seam" vein when subjected to modern mining methods.

By a peculiar coincidence the Logan was formerly owned by Captain Coan, also former owner of the Livingston. For many years the captain had mined the Logan group in a desultory fashion, gouging out the rich pay streaks from time to time but they "pinched or petered out." The captain determined to unload his "gold brick." He opened up a rich pocket that would run away up in the thousands. The captain announced his desire to sell the property for twenty-five thousand and this desire was communicated to Col. S. B. Dick on one of his trips to Colorado in the latter part of the year 1898. The Colonel went to see the property, the "gold brick" was alluring, and he took it in at the figure named. The property was deeded to the Clinton Mining and Milling Co., and placed under the management of Hon. W. B. Hayes of Boulder, Colo., and subjected to modern mining methods. In a few months' time the purchase price was not only realized but the company began the payment of dividends to its stockholders and have continued them regularly ever since. The total production of the Logan group by the Company from Jan. 1st, 1899 to Jan. 1st, 1905, is \$576,820. Of this amount one fifth was free gold so pure that it was amalgamated into gold bullion by the Company and sold direct to the United States mint



This is a record that can be rivaled by few, if any, of the gold fields of the world. The mine is credited with a production of over one hundred thousand between the time of its discovery in 1875 and the time the Clinton Company purchased it in 1899. It is probable that the total production is upwards of three quarters of a million to date. The property is equipped with electric power for drills and hoisting and is one of the modelly managed and developed mines of the county.

It is developed by a series of tunnels, one below the other, aggregating a total of 5,000 feet in length, the lowest of which cuts the vein at a depth of seven hundred feet and the ground below this point is virgin, although the mines are developed below the 700-foot tunnel level by a shaft sunk 100 feet with levels run each way.

### THE YELLOW PINE.

This great property was discovered in 1870 by George R. Williamson, the president of the Boulder National Bank of Boulder, Colo. One of the most remarkable features about this property is the fact that it is a silver producer in the midst of a gold belt. It is located upon the famous Hoosier dyke or mother lode extending for miles through the Sugar Loaf district to Gold Hill upon which some of the greatest mines in the county are located. The contact of this mammoth dyke, which is 40 to 80 feet in width, with a small silver lead caused a deposit of ore from which the owner extracted over a million dollars above the 500-foot level, the ore being fabulously rich in silver, the highest grade being almost pure metal. Old timers of Boulder county like to recur to the time when Williamson was a poor prospector hauling wood with a cart and mule to earn a grub-stake and the story of his discovery of this famous mine and his swift change from poverty to fortune is one of the romantic incidents which contribute to the fascinating history of the Boulder County gold fields.

Mr. Williamson has tenaciously refused to sell or lease this property and like the late Winfield Stratton considers his treasure vaults safer in the ground than anywhere else.

### THE LIVINGSTON DYKE.

With the exception of the producers above described the great properties of this district are the Sphinx group of mines embracing a mile and a half of the Livingston dyke, including the extension of the Livingston itself. The Sphinx Lode has a record of upwards of \$10,000 above the 180-foot level, realized from the sale of high grade ore only. The first gold discoveries of Sugar Loaf were made on this

group of properties prior to the year 1870 on the Lindley Lode, to which the following historical reference is made in Fosset's Book on Colorado, at page 389:

"The Lindley is the great vein here, and is generally considered the mother vein of this section and perhaps of the county. It can be traced by its outcroppings for miles away. It stands up from the mountain, over which it extends like a stone wall. This wall is eleven feet wide and often forty feet in height. Even after the presence of silver was known, little work was done upon it. \* \* \* In 1870, however, the Blake brothers with commendable faith and courage, began to "work it" and continued so to do whenever means would allow, down to the past season. Since then it has proved itself all that they had hoped for. At a depth of 110 feet in the main shaft, the lode is 28 feet wide and this is mainly composed of ore whose average assay is \$90 per ton."

The Boulder Gorge M. M. & P. Company own and are developing these properties under modern mine methods and they are destined to rank among the great shippers of the district.

Other mines of note with their record production are as follows:

Smoky Hill .....	\$50,000
The Dime .....	50,000
The Potter .....	50,000
The Recluse .....	50,000
The Pine Shade .....	50,000
The Harold .....	25,000
The Amalgam Thief .....	25,000
The Wild Tiger .....	25,000
The Golden Age No. 2.....	20,000
The Golden Eagle .....	10,000
The Milan .....	15,000
The Ragged Top .....	

NOTE:—For an accurate statement of the gold production of the mines of the Sugar Loaf District we are indebted to the following persons: For the Logan, Hon. W. B. Hayes of Boulder, Colorado; for the Livingston and Sphinx group, Hon. George W. Teal and George E. Lake, Esq.; for the Yellow Pine, Chas. McAllister, Esq., of Boulder, who obtained his information from the books of the owner; for the Smoky Hill, the Smoky Hill Mining Company of Allentown, Pa.; for other mines given, George E. Lake, M. F. Leach, W. B. Teeters and Hon. Geo. W. Teal.



## *GOLD HILL MINING DISTRICT*

### *Production of Mines to Date, Seventeen Millions*

The Gold Hill Mining District joins the Sugar Loaf District on the north and is the largest as well as the best developed zone of the tellurium belt. It was named after the Gold Hill Camp, where one of the first field discoveries of the state were made in 1859 in the famous Horse Fall mine and the gold excitement which followed remains an interesting feature of the early territorial days of the state. For 45 years the mines of this district have been steadily producing gold, until its record production has almost reached the twenty million mark. One of the marvelous features of the district is the fact that its production has come out of purely surface workings. The average depth of the mines of the district probably do not exceed 300 feet. One mine has reached the 1500-foot level, another the 900-foot level and another the 700-foot level, being respectively the Slide at Gold Hill, the Wood Mountain at Wall Street and the Ingram at Salina. This is a factor showing conclusively that the district is in its infancy from the standpoint of gold production and this position is further strengthened by the fact that this production represents only the high grade ore, the low grade ore being left to stand in the mines as conditions would not admit of their mining except at a loss. With the advent of changed condition the year 1905 promises to be a banner year for the gold fields of this district.

A vast network of mining camps extend over the entire district but its principal mines are grouped in and about the camps of Salina, Sunshine, Gold Hill and Rowena, which will be considered in the order named.

## *SALINA*

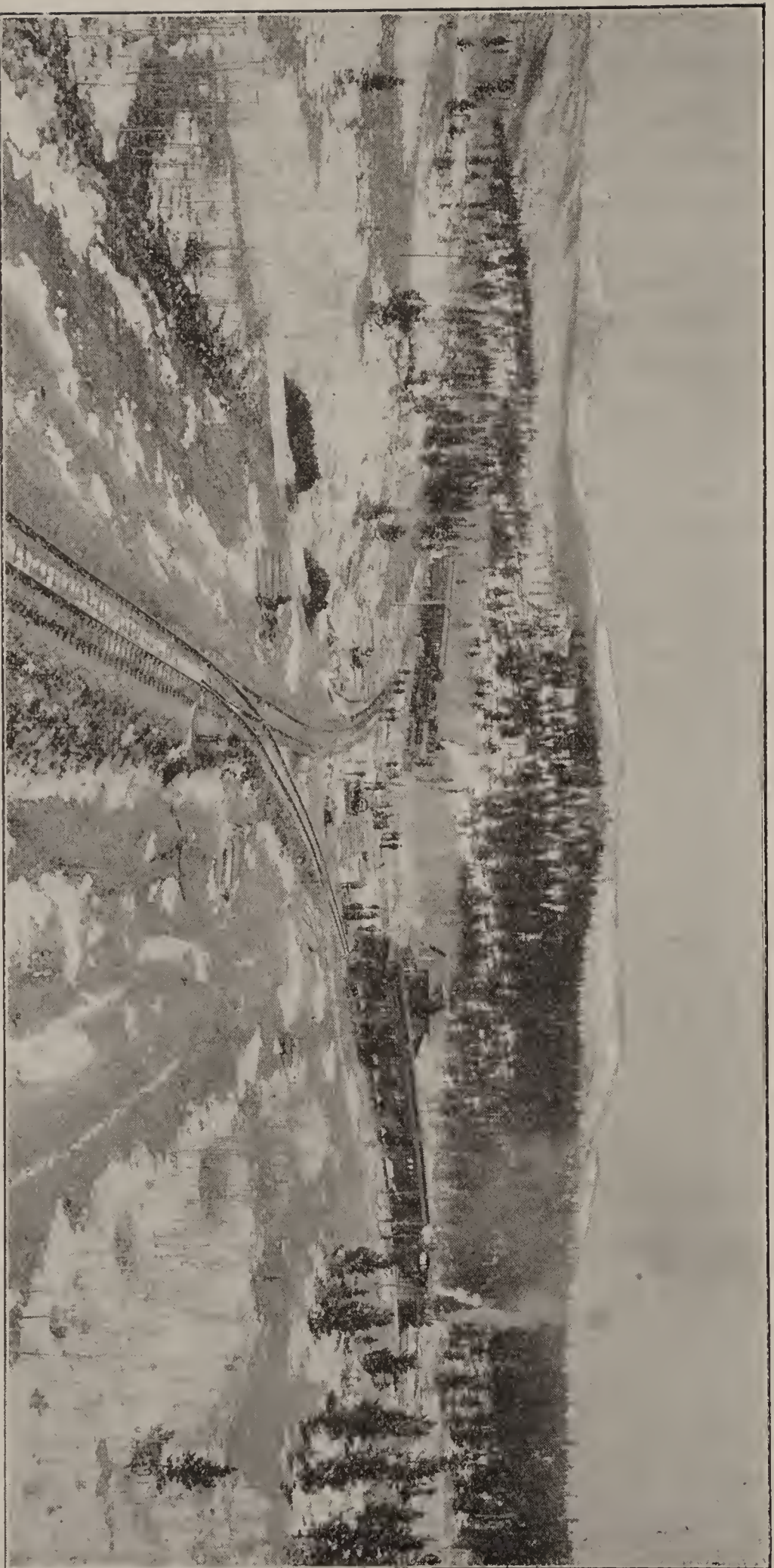
Record Production of Mines \$6,000,000.

The large producers are the Melvina with a record of a million. The Ingram with the same record, the Emancipation with a record of one million and a quarter and the Victoria with a record of three quarters of a million.

### THE MELVINA MINE.

This wonderful bonanza was discovered in the month of July 1875, by one of the most wonderful chances of fortune ever recorded in the fascinating history of the gold fields of the west. The story has been made the subject of more than one tale of romance.





Scene on Eldora Extension, Colorado & Northwestern R. R. in the Heart of the Tungsten Belt.



On a hot summer day in July of 1875 a "tenderfoot," a "Dutchman" fresh from the old country, arrived at Camp Salina. He trudged wearily up a hill with pick and shovel over his shoulders until he met two prospectors resting from their labors. "Shentlemen," he said, "can you tell me where I can find a gold mine?" "Do you see that tree, pointing up the hill to a tall pine," one prospector said, as he winked at his partner, "you will find a gold mine under it. He failed to see the wink, thanked the prospectors, and started for the tree with that gullible assurance, typical of the "tenderfoot." When Henry Meyring stuck his pick into the grass roots at the foot of the pine tree, he struck rich pay dirt and a lead which he named the Melvina. The reddish dirt when assayed ran into the thousands and the good luck of the "tenderfoot" was on every one's lips. From July to November the mine produced over a hundred thousand dollars and practically its entire production of a million dollars has been taken out above the 250-foot level. The following statement of its early history is taken from Fossett's Book on Colorado at page 399:

"The richest and most famous mine in the locality is the Melvina, located on Melvina hill, between Gold Run and Four Mile. \* \* It was discovered in July 1875, or at least the first work was done upon it then. The first month gave a yield of about \$8,600, of which nearly \$8,000 was profit. It has been worked steadily, and has given the largest proportionate profit of any mine of which there is any record, the wide world over. The yield of February last was \$15,800 and the expense about \$800. In nearly every monthly shipment, lots of ore has been sold to the amount of five hundred pounds that yielded at the rate of \$4,000 to \$14,000 and over, per ton! Altogether the mine produced up to October 1, 1876, ore that sold at the smelting works for \$84,600—this for a period of fifteen months, with a force of eight men. \* \* The mine is now over two hundred feet deep, and is one of the wonders even of this land of marvelous veins and golden pockets. The yield of October is said to have been better than any previous month and to have approached \$20,000!"

### THE INGRAM.

The Ingram was named after its locator and is one of the best dividend payers of the camp. It has been worked continuously for the last ten years and it is the deepest mine in the county from a geological standpoint, although the workings are only 700 feet deep. It has a record of a million to its credit to date, and is on a permanent dividend basis.

## THE EMANCIPATION.

This property is the largest producer of the camp, having a splendid record of one and one quarter millions of dollars. It has been operated continuously for the past fifteen years and much of its production has been paid out in dividends.

## THE VICTORIA.

This property is one of the oldest ones in the county and has a reputation for having produced approximately three quarters of a million dollars. It operated under the leasing system.

## THE RICHMOND.

This property is an extension of the famous Ingram mine and has to its credit a production of \$350,000. It is a regular shipper to the smelters and with development will rival its famous neighbor.

## HOME SWEET HOME AND LITTLE JOHNNY.

The production of these two properties now amounts to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, while they have only been operated in a small way the owner of them has realized handsome dividends from the property operated under a leasing system. The Home Sweet Home has produced seventy-five thousand dollars within 75 feet of the surface, in fabulously rich ore. This is a record which would do credit to the greatest gold fields of this county.

## THE WOOD MOUNTAIN.

This is another Boulder County dividend payer which has been operated night and day for many years. It is situated at Wall Street, west of Salina on the border line of the Sugar Loaf and Gold Hill Districts. It is now producing many thousand dollars monthly above expenses and has a record of over three hundred thousand dollars.

## THE LUCKY STAR.

This is a neighbor to the Wood Mountain property located several hundred feet above it and has already produced eighty thousand dollars in high grade ore. It is paying monthly dividends to its owners and will probably continue to do so indefinitely.

Among the other mines of the district with good records many of which are regular shippers, may be mentioned the following:

The Tambourine (working).....	\$250,000
The Golden Eagle (working).....	125,000
The Gillard .....	100,000



The Valley Forge (working).....	75,000
The Baron (working).....	50,000
The Belle (working).....	50,000
The Gold Smith Maid.....	50,000
The Mineral Point.....	50,000
The Mineral Point .....	50,000
The Nova Scotia.....	25,000
The Little Fred.....	30,000
The Gardiner .....	50,000
The Nancy Group .....	75,000
The Emerson .....	80,000
The Forrest .....	65,000
The Ogalalish .....	70,000

NOTE:—The data concerning the gold production of the mines of Salina has been obtained from the following sources: Fossett's Book on Colorado 399-405; C. L. Dignowity, 440 West End Eve., New York; W. B. Teters, George W. Teal, Abraham Kent, John A. Teagarden, W. V. LeVeque, W. E. Wilson, S. G. Knott, R. A. Duncan, all of Boulder, Colorado. The production of the Lucky Star is absolutely correct.

### *SUNSHINE*

Gold Production over \$4,000,000.

The Sunshine district lies just East of Salina and is one of the largest tellurium camps of the county. Its altitude is 6,500 feet above sea level and it is only a few miles distant from the City of Boulder and the plains. The first gold discoveries were made in this camp in 1864 by D. C. Patterson a prospector while hunting for deer. The blossom rock of an outcropping ledge attracted his attention and led to the discovery of a rich tellurium vein, which he named the Sunshine and caused an excitement of large proportion. The total gold production of the mines included in this camp is approximately four and one quarter millions divided as follows.

The American .....	\$1,000,000
The Inter Ocean (shipping).....	1,000,000
The White Crow and Osceola (shipping)....	750,000
The Tilly Butsell (working).....	250,000
The Monongahela .....	100,000
The Miama .....	40,000
The Grand View (shipping).....	200,000
The Nile Lesperandum.....	175,000

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The Phil. Sheridan.....	75,000
The Poorman (shipping).....	100,000
The Pride of the Mountains, the Gold Medal and Jenghinz Kahn.....	500,000
The Pilot (shipping).....	20,000

Of these properties the American is perhaps the most notable which was discovered in May 1874 and produced a hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars in twenty months time.

The Poorman mine lies only two miles due west of the City of Boulder on the Poorman Hill and although it is within the very foot hills, it is a splendid gold producer. Forty-eight pounds recently shipped from this mine brought \$17.25 per pound and 22 tons of ore returned \$400.00 per ton just as it was shot down.

NOTE—For production of above mines we refer to J. A. Clemmer, W. B. Teters, A. E. Healy and W. J. Williams, all of Boulder, Colorado. and Fossett's book on Colorado, chapter 37.

### *GOLD HILL*

Gold Production \$5,600,000.

This is the oldest mining camp in the County and one of the oldest in the State, the first gold discoveries being made at this point in 1860, in the Horsefall mine from which property two hundred thousand dollars was mined from purely surface workings in 1860-61 and 62.

Here is also situated the famous Slide Mine, with the splendid record of Two and one-half million dollars to date. It has the deepest workings of any mine in the county, the shaft now being down 1,500 feet. The mine has been worked continuously since its discovery in 1872, and has paid to its various owners large fortunes. The Slide is cut by the famous Corning tunnel at a depth of one thousand feet which drains and develops this as well as the principal Gold Hill mines. The Corning tunnel was the first large tunnel project attempted in this section of Colorado, having been started in 1872.

The total gold production of the camp including the Slide is over five millions as follows:

Slide (shipper) .....	\$2,500,000
Prussian (shipper) .....	600,000
Horsefall .....	400,000
Cash (shipper).....	400,000
Cold Spring.....	400,000
Red Cloud.....	300,000



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Hoosier (silver).....	300,000
St. Joe.....	250,000
Alan McKee .....	250,000
Black Cloud .....	\$125,000
Soss .....	75,000

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Total.....\$5,600,000

Of this list the Red Cloud is famed for the first discovery of tellurium in Colorado.

The Cash was discovered about 1875 and has been worked in a small way continuously for thirty-five years. It is one of the best dividend payers of the district today. In common with all the mines of the tellurium belt its deposits of low grade ore are its greatest assets.

The Cold Spring is a mine worthy of mention because of its production of high grade ore. Forman Whitcomb, former owner of this property, shipped a few tons of high grade ore from the Cold Spring to the Centennial exposition and sold it for \$52,000. A similar shipment of sixteen tons of the smelters at Omaha, Nebraska, returned \$96,000.

## ROWENA

Gold Production \$1,550,000.

Just east of Gold Hill on the Left Hand is situated the Mining Camp of the best paying properties in the County and a record of over a million and a half to the credit of its owners.

The two properties most active in this district are the American Star, with a record of \$300,000 and the Gold Nuggett with a production of \$250,000. Both properties are heavy shippers and paying dividends at regular periods.

The other mines of the district with their production are:

The Gray Eagle.....	\$400,000
The Mountain Chief.....	150,000
Little Alice .....	300,000
Carl Gardiner.....	100,000
Tippecanoe .....	50,000

As to the correct production of the mines of Gold Hill and Rowena the following among many other references are given: Fossett's Book on Colorado, chapter 37; W. B. Teters, George W. Teal, Lon R. Johnston, W. B. LeVeque, John Pugh and M. F. Leech, all of Boulder, Colorado.

## *CENTRAL MINING DISTRICT*

Gold Production over \$5,250,000.

The Central Mining District lies north and west of the Gold Hill district and embraces the northern end of the tellurium belt as well as the northern end of the gold fields of the county. Its mines have been producing steadily since the year seventy-five until they have reached over five and one quarter millions, divided between the camps of Jamestown, Springdale and Ballarat. The typical feature of the various mines is the fabulous value of the high grade ores.

## *JAMESTOWN*

Gold Production \$2,275,000.

The first mine discovered in this camp was the John Jay, the following early history of this property is taken from Fossett's book on Colorado on page 403 from which we excerpt as follows:

“In 1875, a few men began to prospect this section for telluride lodes. Among them was A. J. Van Deren, who had once been a wealthy citizen of Central, and Edward Fuller, a very lucky prospector, who had made a dozen sales of his discoveries at different times. They found a lode on the 15th day of October, which Van Deren named the John Jay. It paid wonderfully from the ‘grass roots.’ They pre-empted 1,500 feet, as all discoveries are entitled to do by the laws of 1872. Van Deren bought Fuller's interest for \$10,000 and paid it in two months from the prospect hole and open cut driven on the vein. The pay vein has been from two to three feet wide in some places. At others no ore was obtainable. There are well defined slickenside walls as far as workings extend, 125 feet. The lots of ore sold have varied in value from \$110 up to \$1,800 per ton. What is remarkable, is the great size of the vein for a telluride lode. From six to sixteen men have been employed on the lode, and the total yield since its discovery, October, 1875, is said to have been \$40,000.”

The total production of the mine to date is ascertained from the best sources available, to be \$350,000, all of which has been taken from purely surface workings, the deepest of which do not extend to the 200 foot



level the property is operated under the leasing system and is one of the steady shippers of the district.

### GOLDEN AGE.

The greatest mine in the Jamestown camp is the Golden Age, with a production estimated at a million and a half dollars. The owners of this property have actual returns for \$1,100,000 and they estimate that over 25 per cent. of the total production of the mine has been stolen by the miners, it being next to impossible to establish a system to prevent theft of the rich ore. In this connection it may be said that this is a condition which prevails throughout the tellurium belt.

Other mines of the camp with a splendid production are the Wano with \$250,000 to its credit, the Longfellow with \$125,000 and the Invincible with \$50,000.

Within the past few months immense deposits of gold lead-fluorine ore, the fluorine predominating, have been discovered in this camp. This is the first discovery of this kind in Boulder County and is the only deposit of fluorine in the State so far as can be learned.

### *SPRINGDALE*

Gold Production \$650,000.

The great mines of this camp are the Rip Van Dam with the splendid record of \$400,000. The Grand Central and Big Blossom with a production estimated at a quarter of a million. The Rip Van Dam is noted for having made the largest shipment of high grade gold ore ever made in the county, 1700 pounds extracted from this mine while it was under the management of M. F. Leach some twenty years ago having sold at the Boulder Sampler for \$27,000.

### *BALLARAT*

Gold Production \$2,500,000.

This camp is several miles north of Jamestown and is situated in the extreme north end of the gold fields of Boulder County.

The great Smuggler mine was discovered here early in 1876, and has a gold production not excelled by any other mine in the Tellurium belt, it being conservatively estimated at two and one half million dollars. The property has been operated almost entirely since the day of its discovery under the leasing system. Its discovery and early history is graphically described in Fossett's history of Colorado at page 404, as follows:

In April, Charles Mullen, who had experienced all kinds of fortune in mining, and had once represented a southern country in legislature began to prospect near the western limit of tellurium land. In Miners' parlance he was "dead broke." He found a lode which he named the Smuggler, and the first assay, and the size of the vein caused him to believe it to be "the biggest thing in the mountains." He has not had reason to change his opinion, since. While the ore compares in value with that of the best lodes, the vein is the largest yet found carrying Telluride ores. Within a few months from the date of discovery, eighteen tons of ore were sold; two tons returning \$11,000 per ton, and eight tons \$650.00 per ton. The average was enormously high. No complete statement has been received of the mine's production, but it is said to be between \$30,000 and \$50,000.

Note:—The following references are given as to the correctness of the figures for the mines of Jamestown, Ballarat and Springdale. Mr. Ward, manager of the Smuggler mine at Ballarat, M. F. Leach, J. Alden Brown, A. J. Van Deren and W. B. Teeters, all of Boulder.

### *THE WARD MINING DISTRICT*

(Gold Production \$6,230,000.)

This district embraces the great sulphide belt of Boulder county and lies close to the Continental Divide, the altitude of the mines being over ten thousand feet. It is one of the oldest districts in the county, gold being discovered here in 1860, shortly after the discoveries made at Gold Hill. For more than 40 years this camp has been a steady producer of gold. Most of the great mines of the district are located upon or about the great Columbia, mother lode, which can be traced for many miles through this section by its outcroppings. The first stamp mill ever brought to Colorado was built in Ward in the fall of 1865, just after the close of the Civil War. The mill had 50 stamps and was transported from Grinnell, Iowa, by wagon, being four months on the road. It was operated incessantly for a period of ten years in connection with the famous Niwot and Columbia mines. The mines and gold production of the district are as follows:

Niwot and Columbia .....	\$3,000,000
Utica .....	1,000,000
B. and M. ....	400,000
Struggler .....	250,000
Ward Rose .....	500,000
Madaline . ....	300,000
Milwaukee . ....	250,000



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Atlantic . . . . .	200,000
Puzzler . . . . .	80,000
Ruby . . . . .	50,000
Pennsylvania . . . . .	100,000
Modoc . . . . .	100,000

The Columbia, Niwot and Utica mines cover a large area on the famous lode. The record of the Utica is absolutely accurate; the record of the Columbia and Niwot is estimated from the best available sources of information. A 50 stamp mill was operated in connection with these two properties for a period of ten years, on milling ore, the high grade being shipped to the smelters. The Morning Star is notable for the fact that it is a free gold tellurium producer in the heart of the sulphide belt.

The finest equipped mines in Boulder county are also located in this district, being the properties of the Chicago and Colorado Mining company, a close corporation, the stock of which is owned by Lyman J. Gage, former treasurer of the United States and his associates. For fifteen years and over this company has been developing a magnificent estate of some two thousand acres, by means of a tunnel projected to cut the Utica and Columbia lode at a depth of two thousand feet. Already over two hundred thousand dollars has been expended in equipments, including an electric light plant, which lights miles of tunnels and drifts. Not a pound of ore has ever been mined from the property, the owners regarding the ore blocked out as safe and remunerative as United States bonds.

For the gold production of the Ward District, see the mines of Colorado by Hollister, chapter 10, Fossett's book on Colorado, chapter 7; also George W. Teal, W. B. Teters, Millard F. Leech, R. A. Duncan.

### ***THE TUNGSTEN BELT***

Boulder county has the greatest tungsten belt in the world and furnishes not less than 50 per cent of the entire out-put in the United States. This belt as defined by the present producers is about ten miles square in the Grand Island and Sugar Loaf districts, but has been found in nearly every district in the county. Present conditions indicate that Tungsten mining may overshadow in extent, all other forms of mining.

It is impossible to give the amount of the past production, but it is conservatively estimated that over one half a million dollars worth of the ore is now being mined annually.

(From Eldora Record, Feb. 25th, 1904.)

It is not necessary in this article to go into details regarding the transition of the ore to metallic tungsten powder, in which form, when

introduced into melted steel, imparts to it a quality of toughness, coupled with hardness, which particularly adapts it for use in all edged tools, and for this purpose alone, practically all the tungsten produced is used.

At present about one half of the tungsten used in the United States comes from Boulder county, with the demand increasing faster than the supply. In other parts of the state tungsten ore has been found, but nowhere, so pure as in Boulder county; most of it carrying so high a percentage of sulphur or other neutralizing elements as to render it worthless.

The characteristics of the tungsten ore bodies of the county, seem in no essential particular to differ from those of the gold bearing ores, or if any their continuation is a little more regular than the latter. At first it was feared that tungsten was a surface product but the deeper shafts disprove this theory, and it seems there is no reason to believe but what the ore chute extends to a depth at least as far as any ore of this value can be mined.

The use of tungsten for toughening steel has been known for many years but its use to any extent, until quite recently, has been restricted to patented or secret process, and only until the last few years has its use become common.

Prominent among the users, a steel company using perhaps, more tungsten than all other steel manufacturers in the United States, is the Firth Sterling Steel Co. of Pittsburg, Pa. This firm alone in 1903, imported more than \$100,000 worth of tungsten, in addition to all they purchased of American productions. Learning that a greater part of the American product was being obtained from Boulder county, the Firth Sterling Steel Co., organized from its board of directors the Wolf Tongue Mining Company and under the management of their chemist, Wm. Loach proceeded to acquire property and facilities for milling their own product in Boulder county.

This company is now operating four mines near Nederland employing about 20 men; concentrating the output in a 20 stamp mill, employing six men on a 12 hour shift; at present treating about 20 tons per day with a production of about 2,500 pounds of concentrates.

One other mill in the district, at the Boulder county mine, under the most able management of Mr. C. W. Lake treats about 20 tons per day from their own mines.

Another tract is being operated by Mr. E. A. Nersheimer and Eastern associates, the ore being shipped to the Boyd mill at Boulder, which has been recently overhauled and refitted for the purpose, treating about 20 tons every twenty four hours



Messrs. Stevens and Woods, of Denver, are working a tract on the Rogers patent and their output of about 10 tons per day is at present being treated at the Big Five mill at Francis.

In Gorden Gulch, Mr. M. J. Jones has until the recent severe weather cut off the water supply, been operating a mill which treated about 20 tons per day, mined from the companies properties in the near vicinity.

It will be seen that the combined output of the mines and mills of the county, at the present time amounts to about 4 tons of concentrates every 24 hours, at the present price of tungsten worth about \$1,500 or in nine years reaching the astounding figures of over one half million dollars.

A thorough investigation of the subject brings this conclusion, that practically all the tungsten produced at this time is used in making a certain kind of tool steel and for this purpose alone the demand is far greater than the supply; that no trust or combine exists in the Boulder district and that any man with money to operate and acquire property, will stand on equal footing with the present operators; that the miner owning a claim can take his ore to the mill and receive honest and fair returns for his product and can work and develop his claim if he will. That in short for the prospector, miner, operator, or capitalist, no more promising field exists in the State than the tungsten district of Boulder county.

### *THE GOLD-COPPER-SILVER BELT*

Grand Island Mining District—Production in gold silver and copper \$21,000,000.

The Grand Island mining district embraces that portion of Boulder county known as the Gold-Copper-Silver, belt. It joins the Sugar Loaf and Magnolia districts on the east and extends to the Fourth of July mine at the very top of the Continental Divide, and includes Arapahoe peak, one of the famous mountain peaks of Colorado. In area it is more than ten miles square and its altitude ranges from 900 to 1,300 feet above sea level. In the western part of the district lies the center of the great Tungsten fields.

Grand Island is the banner mining district of Boulder county from every stand point. Here has occurred, what is known to geology, as the second upheaval of the mountains. The veins are very large and strong and consequently the ore bodies here are large continuous and rich and capable of large production.

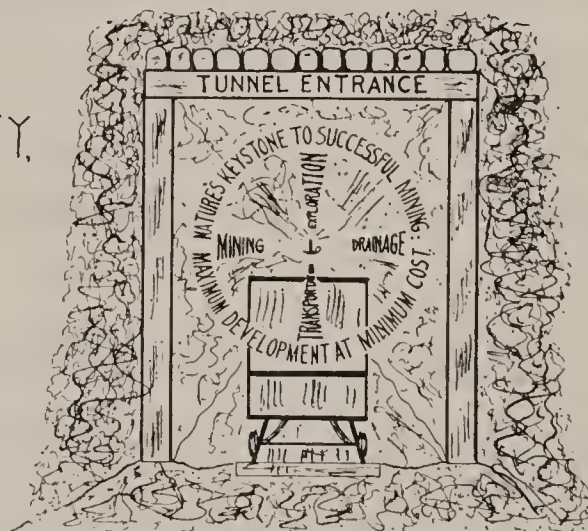
Located in the section are the far famed Caribou silver mines, on

DIAGRAM  
OF THE  
**KLONDYKE TUNNEL**

DRIVEN TO DRAIN AND DEVELOP A MINERAL AREA  
ON ARAPAHOE PEAK MORE THAN A MILE IN  
LENGTH BY MORE THAN HALF A MILE IN  
WIDTH, WHICH, IT IS ESTIMATED, WILL  
CUT NOT LESS THAN TEN LINEAL  
MILES OF MINERAL-BEARING  
VEINS AT A DEPTH RANGING  
FROM 250 TO 1000 FEET  
AND EVEN GREATER

PROPERTY OF THE  
**UNITED STATES GOLD CORPORATION**

BOULDER COUNTY,  
COLORADO.



MAIN OFFICES  
BOULDER, COLO.

ARAPAHOE

VEIN  
VEIN

MONROE VEIN  
VEIN

POWER  
PLANT

N FORK  
MIDDLE  
BOULDER  
CREEK

BASE OF  
CHITTENDEN  
MOUNTAIN

KLONDYKE TUNNEL

COMPLETED

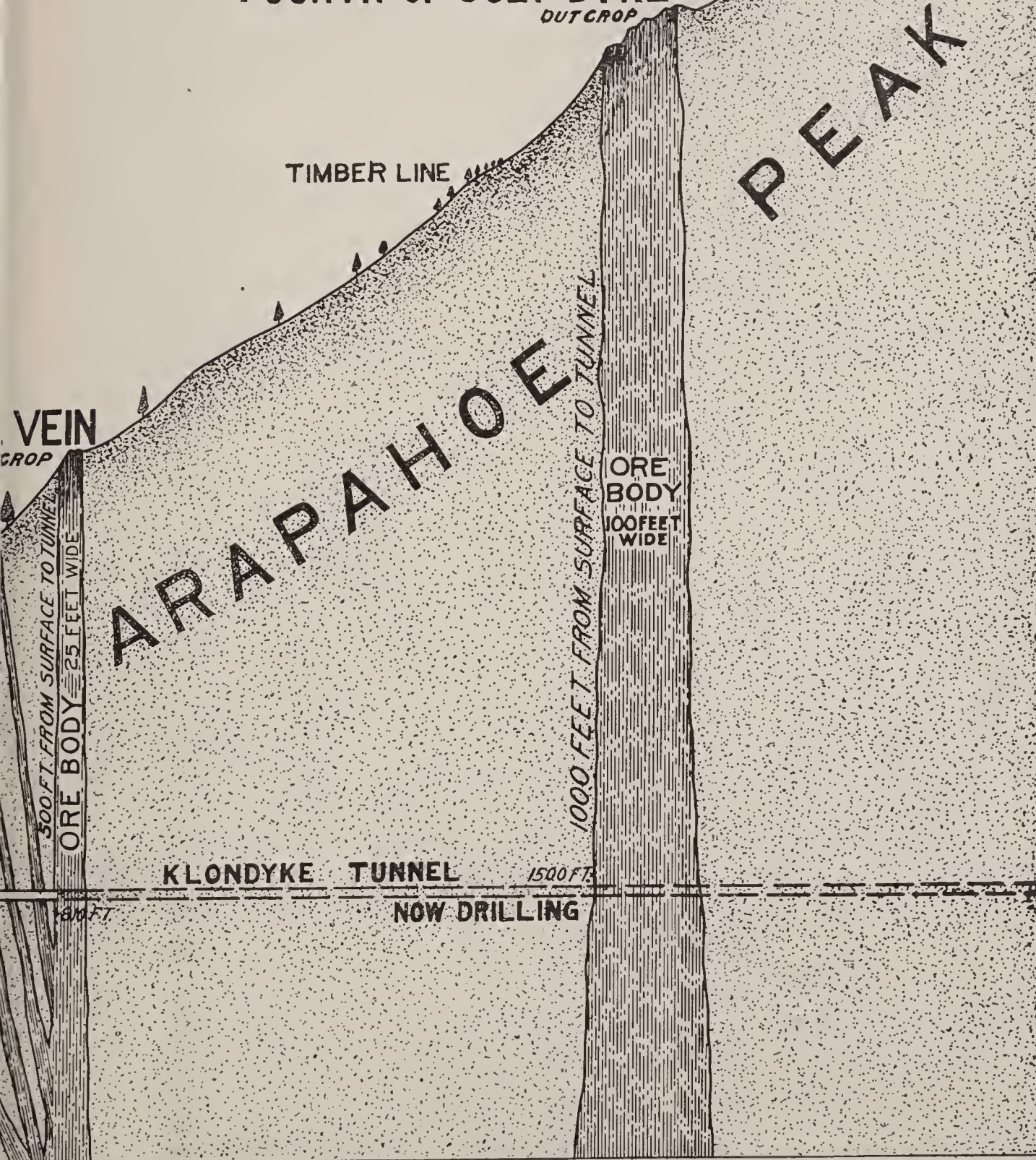
225 FEET  
10 TUNNEL



NOTE:

THE FOURTH OF JULY DYKE IS ONE OF THE FAMOUS MINERAL DYKES OF COLORADO AND IS MENTIONED IN FOSSETT'S BOOK ON COLORADO, PAGE 389. A GREAT LEDGE OF ORE, MANY FEET WIDE, OUT-CROPS AT THIS POINT, ITS VALUE BEING \$1950 PER TON IN COPPER, \$200 IN GOLD AND \$150 IN SILVER. FROM A SHAFT 40 FEET DEEP, SUNK NEAR THIS POINT DURING THE EXCITEMENT FOLLOWING THE DISCOVERY OF THE CARIBOU MINE IN 1870, ORE WAS TAKEN OUT OF SUCH HIGH VALUE THAT THE OWNERS OBTAINED LARGE PROFITS AFTER TRANSPORTING THE ORE UPON THEIR BACKS AND OVER A PRECIPITOUS TRAIL TO CARIBOU FOR TREATMENT. ASSAYS FROM THE DUMP AT THIS SHAFT GIVE VALUES AS HIGH AS \$500. PER TON IN EACH OF THE METALS, GOLD AND SILVER. THE KLONDYKE TUNNEL WILL UNLOCK THIS GREAT TREASURE VAULT AT A DEPTH OF 1000 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE LONG BEFORE THE END OF THE PRESENT YEAR AND OPEN UP A STORE OF UNTOLD WEALTH FOR THE FORTUNATE OWNERS.

# FOURTH OF JULY DYKE





Caribou hill, second to none in the state, as producers in the palmy days of silver in the county.

No mining district has contributed as much mineral wealth to the production of Colorado as Grand Island, having a splendid record of some twenty millions of dollars. Of this amount the greatest part has been taken out of a tract of about one hundred acres on Caribou hill.

Although the mineral production of this section is larger than that of any other individual district of Boulder county, it is the least developed of any, and therefore has the greatest future.

Within two years two railroads have been constructed through this section affording a rare opportunity for economic mining and ready market for its ores. A revolution in conditions has brought a revolution in mining. Gold, silver, copper and tungsten ores are pouring out of the district in car load lots, to which list will soon be added molybdenite. So far as is known no gold-field in Colorado rivals this diversity of mineral production.

The principal mining camps of the district are Eldora and Caribou, the mines of which will be considered in the order given.

### ***ELDORA***

This camp is the youngest in the county and was discovered less than ten years ago. The total gold production to date is about \$250,000 dividend as follows:

The Enterprise .....	\$100,000
The Village Belle .....	50,000
Bird's Nest .....	50,000
The Revenge .....	50,000

Eldora is the terminal point of the Colorado Northwestern Ry. company, and the ores from Arapahoe peak and all surrounding country are brought to this point for shipment.

Here is also situated the great Mogul Tunnel which extends several thousand feet into Spencer Mountain. This tunnel is owned by Col. S. B. Dick and associates of the Colorado Northwestern Rd. company and will be one of the heaviest shippers of the district to the new railroad, the ore production being estimated at 200 tons daily.

### ***CARIBOU***

#### THE CARIBOU GROUP.

The history of the Caribou mine is a story of one of the greatest mining excitements recorded in the territorial days of Colorado. It is a story of the greatest producer in the gold-fields of Boulder county and of the greatest silver mine in Colorado. It was discovered by one of those



peculiar chances of fortune, which have led to the finding of many of the greatest bonanzas in this state.

About the close of the civil war Sam Congor, an old time prospector and hunter of Colorado, had discovered a gold vein, in one of his solitary tramps over the forest clad hills near the snowy range in the western part of Boulder county, which he named the Congor, after himself. Years later Congor drifted to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he was shown some silver ore from the far famed silver mines of Nevada, and was at once struck with its similarity to the loose rock he had stumbled over many times in his solitary hunting and prospecting trips among the hills near Arapahoe peak. The incident revealed a secret to him and he at once returned to Gilpin county, Colorado, where he intrusted it to William Martin and George Lytle, two partners whom he persuaded to accompany him on a prospecting trip to refind the rich silver ore which he had seen so many times years before, never dreaming of its precious value.

Buoyant with the hope of fortune and adventure, the party set out late in the summer of 1869 in quest of the new ore among those mountains in the western part of Boulder county which lead up to the bleak and barren peaks forming the crest of the American Continent. The party discovered the blossom rock at the foot of a large hill and after the manner of prospectors, they followed it up to a point where no more could be seen. Here they began to dig, and each struck a crevice. Congor named his lode the "Poor Man," after his financial condition, while Martin called his the "Caribou," after a rich mining district in British Columbia. Specimens of the ore were taken to Central City and assayed, giving returns which exceeded the fondest hopes of the prospectors.

Congor and his partner kept their own counsel and prepared to develop their property under the most adverse circumstances during the winter of '69, in face of the fact that the mines were located at an altitude of 10,000 feet above sea-level, where the winter storms were severe and continuous. They carried their winter supplies on their backs over a trail to a log cabin, which they built on Caribou hill and work was continued throughout the long winter, getting out ore for shipment in the spring.

With that courage and bravery, so characteristic of the western miner, they constructed a wagon road through the great forest that then covered the hills to the nearest county road, miles distant, and shipped a wagon load of ore to the smelting works located at Black Hawk Colorado which yielded hundreds of dollars.

News of the strike spread rapidly over the state and then followed one of the first great mining excitements in the history of Colorado. Miners flocked to the new camp by the hundreds and the ground was stalked out for many miles surrounding the discovery.

In the same year the Idaho was discovered on Idaho Hill and \$6,000 was taken out within a month in sinking a shaft 20 feet, and then followed many other fabulous discoveries and the fame of the camp spread far and wide. In the spring of '70 the Caribou shaft was sunk to a depth of 200 feet, and over \$70,000 was realized during that season. The Caribou continued to produce handsomely and in the spring of '73 the mine was sold in Holland for three million dollars. From '70 to 1900 men were employed on the mine, per month, and in '74 it produced 1,800 tons of ore of the total value of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. In '75 the yield was over two hundred thousand and the mine was then rated as one of the seven mines of Colorado with a record production for the year of over two hundred thousand dollars.

On account of the prohibitory smelting rates existing at that time, a large silver mill was erected on middle Boulder Creek at Nederland, four miles distant from the mine, where all the ore produced by the Caribou was reduced to bullion. Up to 1876, the Caribou had produced upwards of a million dollars, and from '72 to '76 the pay roll amounted to from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per month. In this year the property became involved and passed into the hands of Denver parties David H. Moffat becoming one of its principal owners. Eben Smith, whose name has been identified with some of the greatest mining ventures of the state, was made superintendent of the property. From 1876 to 1893, the Caribou, the No Name and the Sherman were operated as a group, continuously and without interruption, 100 to 1,500 men being on the pay roll, and they well ranked as the leading silver producers of the state. It is estimated that during this time the Caribou group paid in dividends to its owners over \$7,000,000, and its gross production per annum often amounted to as much as \$2,000,000.

The total gross production of the No Name, Sherman and Caribou, up to the time the properties closed down in '93, is conservatively estimated at twenty million dollars, of which amount one and one half millions is known to have been produced prior to 1876. This production entitles the Caribou to rank as the greatest mine in Boulder county.

Like all of the famous silver mines in Colorado, it was closed down by the great silver panic of 1893, following the demonitization of silver and its pumps were "pulled." The property was never operated until the year 1903, when leasers worked the mine above the tunnel level.



The low grade ore mined from the Caribou averaged seventy ounces in silver, one quarter of an ounce in gold, twelve per cent in copper and six per cent in lead or a total value of over fifty dollars per ton at present prices.

The high grade ore ran fabulously high in silver and many of the "old timers" have specimens of almost pure native silver that were taken from this property. The shaft on this property is only 1,000 feet deep and the territory below this level is virgin ground. Some of the richest ore ever taken from the mine came out of the lowest levels, and it goes without saying, that it has a great future.

### POORMAN.

This property lies parallel to and just north of the famous Caribou mine on Caribou Hill. In 1874-5 it yielded 152 tons of ore of the gross value of \$21,504. Its record production to date is over a quarter of a million dollars. Hon. Neil D. McKenzie of Boulder, Colorado purchased this property from the original locator soon after its discovery, and the fortune which he realized from its operation affords but one of the many romantic instances of large fortunes accumulated by Boulder citizens. Mr. McKenzie still owns and operates the property at his pleasure.

### BOULDER COUNTY MINE.

**Record Production \$500,000.**

The Boulder county lode is ranked as one of the greatest bonanza properties of the county. It was discovered in the spring of 1870 in the height of the excitement over the famous Caribou. It was named after the great county in which it was located, but is destined to become none the less famous. In this property is found a combination of gold and silver ores, the gold predominating. It is situated at Cardinal, about one mile east of the famous Caribou, and marks the dividing line between the gold and silver belt. The mine produced from a purely surface ore chute between the years of 1870 and 1880, a half million in gold, according to the best information obtainable from those acquainted with its early history.

After 1880, the property was closed down and remained idle for a period of almost twenty years. In 1900 T. N. Barnsdall of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, purchased the property with the Boulder county ranch, embracing over 1,200 acres. Mr. Barnsdall had ample means as well as confidence in the future of this bonanza property, and in 1902 began its systematic development by means of shafts and tunnels, which has been prosecuted steadily for the past two years. No ore has been

shipped except that taken out in development work. The ore blocked out during this time warrants the statements that the mine will be one of the greatest producers in the county and may prove in time a second Caribou. The new branch of the Colorado Northwestern Ry. company, runs directly past the entrance of the great 3,000 foot drainage tunnel now nearing completion and the property is capable of producing for an indefinite period, many thousand tons of gold ore monthly, at a large profit on each ton. The owner has refused to sell his mine at an advance of many times his investment, and the remarkable result obtained in the making of this dividend payer is only one out of the many producers of the county, calculated to make the gold fields of Boulder county one of the greatest in the state.

Note:—For the production of the Caribou group, see Fossett's book on Colorado chapter 36. Jas. Cowie and S. A. Giffin of Boulder, place the production of the Caribou alone at a minimum of ten million dollars. Mr. Cowie was for years secretary of the company operating the Caribou and is a high authority. Mr. Giffin is the attorney for the present owners, and has seen a large part of the returns. For the production of "Poor Man," we refer to Hon. Neil D. McKinzie. As to other mines of the district M. F. Leach, A. M. Selfridge of Boulder, the Eldora Record and the Daily Camera.

#### THE KLONDIKE.

This property lies west of Caribou and near the Continental Divide and was discovered about 1871. It was located on the Fourth of July dyke, or "mother" lode on which the famous Caribou and Sherman lodes are situated. It is famous for the production of ore so fabulous in value that the owners were able to carry it on their backs three miles to Caribou over a trail and ship it at a large profit. Thousands of dollars were taken out of a shaft not over fifty feet deep, but no accurate data as to its production can be obtained. No mine in the county has been the subject of as many legendary tales of rich treasures as this one. It is now the property of the United States Gold Corporation, whose Klondike tunnel will cut the lode 1,000 feet in depth some time this year.

#### FOURTH OF JULY.

This lode was discovered in 1870 and was named after the day on which it was discovered. It is famous because it lies on the crest of the Continent. It is also located on the famous dyke bearing the same name. The property passed into the hands of a corporation three years ago. The latter has driven a tunnel almost a half mile in length, at a cost of



over \$100,000, to develop the property at a great depth. The result has amply justified the expenditure as the property will be one of the great producers of the country.

Among the other great mines of the district with their production may be mentioned:

	Production.
The Bluebird .....	\$150,000
The St. Louis (shipping).....	50,000
The Belcher, (working).....	20,000
The Idaho .....	20,000
The Seven Thirty .....	20,000
The Eureka, (working).....	10,000
The Anchor, (shipping).....	10,000

### THE FUTURE.

In conclusion, we believe that no other gold fields of the state have a brighter future than those of Boulder county. Its past production of nearly \$60,000,000 in gold and silver from high grade ores, from surface workings; its vast net work of mineral veins spreading over an area of twenty-five square miles, probably the largest mineral area in Colorado; its wide diversity of precious and rare minerals; its wonderful tungsten belt, the largest in the world; its splendid facilities for economic mining, and marketing of ores occasioned by the construction of two new railroads through the gold-fields; its millions upon millions of tons of low grade ore, the result of over forty years of development, rendered marketable by the great reduction in treatment charges; the replacement of the single adaption of up-to-date and economic mining methods, throughout the field all these factors and many others predict for Boulder county the coming gold fields of Colorado.

### *A TRIP TO UNITED STATES GOLD*

(By Col. W. B. Teters, Veteran Mine Operator and Expert of  
Boulder County.

When I first came to Boulder in 1875, the great mining activity of the county was centered around the famous Caribou mine, which then ranked as one of the greatest mines in Colorado. During the summer of 1875 I spent a great deal of time prospecting the country west of Caribou, extending towards the Continental Divide. The excitement over the Caribou had attracted the attention of prospectors from all over the country, and I found all the territory staked for a radius of five miles surrounding the Caribou camp.

It was therefore with unusual pleasure and interest that I recently made a trip to the mines of the United States Gold Corporation on Arapahoe peak, through the courtesy of the management to visit a country that I thoroughly prospected some thirty years before. The first thing which attracted my attention was the splendid wagon road extending from Eldora to the mines up Fourth of July gulch, a distance of some five miles. When I was in this country in '75 it was wild and inaccessible, except by a precipitous trail from Caribou.

As we arrived at the camp I was impressed by the marvelous grandeur of the scenery. It was indescribable. We were at an altitude of over 10,000 feet. To the west of us we could see the crest of the Continent. On either side of this rose Chittenden mountain and Arapahoe peak to their dizzy heights. I was reminded of the striking similarity of this scene to the San Juan country and Ouray, in Gunnison county. I recalled Tom Walsh's advice to the prospector to go to the Continental Divide to find great mines. I was swept with a conviction that here nature had lavishly deposited her precious minerals, and, here at the backbone of the continent was a mining section of wonderful possibilities.

One of the things that particularly attracted my attention was the existence of ideal conditions for economic mining. High up on the mountain side were the out-croppings of large veins standing like a wall above the surface. They ran parallel with the mountain one above the other, in succession. The series of veins could be opened and drained by one tunnel of a comparative short distance, driven from the base of the mountain, at a cost less than a shaft could be sunk on any one of the lodes. Up and down the gulch for a mile and a half the patented ground of the company was covered with a wealth of standing and fallen timber, so thick as to make travel impossible to man or beast except upon the wagon road. The same condition also existed on the various lode claims and I could roughly estimate there was two million feet of timber on the territory owned by the company. Here was an ample supply to timber, miles and miles of underground workings as well as for fuel and power. Close at hand the head-waters of Boulder Creek are formed and within a stone's throw of the company's power house, a large stream of water flowed by which can be harnessed for cheap power and utilized for milling and smelting purposes.

#### EQUIPMENT.

It was a pleasure to find that this company had grasped the full force of the situation. At the base of the mountain the Klondyke tunnel has been projected some fifteen hundred feet in length and was then



in over 750 feet. It was a greater pleasure to note the up-to-date and modern mining methods that were in evidence at this camp. A splendid power plant stood at the portal of the tunnel. Boilers, engine, five drill air compressors, with all other equipment, and in perfect running operation. No where in the country have I seen a finer plant of machinery.

### KLONDYKE TUNNEL.

At the breast of the Klondyke then in over 750 feet into the mountain, six foot drill holes were being driven into the granite every few minutes with power drills, where it would have taken as many hours by hand.

In dimensions, the tunnel is 5 to 7 feet, laid with heavy track and water box and is run through solid granite for its entire distance, cutting the lodes at right angles.

Five different veins had been cut ranging from two to ten feet in width. We went into the Monroe vein, where a long drift had exposed to view thousands of tons of heavy black iron ore. The vein as shown by cross cuts from the drift was full ten feet wide. In the roof of the drift several feet of soft mill dirt was exposed on the left side, which was seamed like a fine net with black mineral or iron, which, in this section carries the gold. The matrix or gangue in the vein is very soft, while the iron is very heavy, a condition highly favorable to concentration, where the ore is too low to ship to smelters. I was reminded of the great mines of Gilpin county, which have produced millions of dollars from the same character of ore. In this day and age it is not so much the value of the ore as it is the quality of ore in the mine, so long as a net profit can be derived from the whole. The great tonnage of ore that can be mined from this vein above the tunnel level at a few dollars per ton net profit to the company is the one factor which convinced me of the marvelous possibilities of this one lode. Another factor worthy of mention is the width of the ore chute and small expense at which the ore can be shot down and run out by gravity to the portal of the tunnel for concentration or shipment.

The other four leads exposed by the tunnel were smaller than the Monroe, but many of them showed very good looking ore. They were all blind leads which were not exposed on the surface. In my judgment many more blind leads will be discovered in completing the tunnel and I should not be surprised if some of them would be as good or better than any that are exposed.

The mountain is very rich in mineral as is evidenced by discovery of molybdenite in the Monroe lode since my visit to the property. The

company is pushing the tunnel to completion very rapidly and anticipate having it into the Fourth of July dyke long before the end of this year.

### THE SURFACE.

For over a half a day we followed the outcroppings of the Monroe and Arapahoe lodes from east to west. The mountain side is literally covered with great chunks of float and vein matter which have been broken off these veins. Some of these will weigh a ton and will pan free gold. In 1875 I was over this section and assayed a great deal of the ore. It would run as high as \$20 per ton but in those days such ore was worthless.

### FOURTH OF JULY DYKE.

The Klondyke lodes covering about a mile on the Fourth of July Dyke outcrop on the surface above timberline. The rise of the mountain was so great that we were obliged to pick out our way up and around to the point under which the tunnel will cut with great care. We had climbed 1,000 feet above the level of the tunnel to reach this lode. The dyke at this point was fully one hundred feet wide. It is a small mountain in itself and can be seen for miles either way.

I recognized on the lower edge of the dyke an old shaft which was there in 1875. I remember well in that year the circumstances of two miners sinking the shaft on a rich pocket of ore from which they mined some fabulously rich ore and carried it over a three mile trail to Caribou on their backs as there was no other means of transportation. Several thousand dollars was thus mined from the shaft of my own knowledge. The owners of the lode later became discouraged and I am informed abandoned it. I understand that samples from the dump of this shaft gave values as high as \$1,000 per ton. Here at this point stood a ledge of ore fully 20 feet wide, which I was informed, would run better than \$20 per ton by actual tests in gold, copper and silver, the copper values being 8 per cent. In my judgement the dyke is the most valuable of the miles of claims owned by the company. It is one of the greatest mineral dykes that I know of in the state. Fossett refers to it in his book on Colorado at page 369 as follows:

“The Fourth of July lode is an immense ore channel situated several miles west of Caribou and near Arapahoe peak. This is from 50 to 100 feet wide, and has been traced and preempted for its entire course of three miles. It crosses the snowy range. This lode contains some very rich seams of ore but requires capital to open it into condition for advantageous mining. Two tunnels are being driven towards it from the headwaters of the Boulder.”



It was an open secret in the early days of the Caribou with its record production of millions upon millions of dollars that the Caribou and Sherman leads were a branch or spur from the Fourth of July dyke. I prospected the ground in '75 and '76 and proved this theory to my own satisfaction. The Company have a mile on the main dyke itself. It lies several miles closer to the Continental Divide than the Caribou and carries high values in copper. Here is a body of ore right at the surface of remarkable values, which can be mined now at a profit. That no effort to do so has been made by the company is manifest from the precipitous character of the mountain side.

However, when the Klondyke tunnel is driven into this 100-foot dyke I should not be surprised to learn of a strike that would make this property rival or even surpass the great Caribou. In any event, the possibilities are beyond estimation. ;That the tunnel will open up a great body of smelting ore seems to be a matter of absolute certainty.

I stood upon this ledge above timber line and looked upon the thousands of tons of float scattered for hundreds of feet below me, and tried to contemplate the possibilities of the future when the Klondyke tunnel cut this dyke at the marvelous depth of 1,000 feet as well as a dozen other lodes at a somewhat lesser depth, I understood why the management and stockholders of the company believed that the stock would pay dividends to themselves and their children's children. I believed it myself.

Considering the great magnitude of the enterprise the management have made great progress in carrying on its plan of development work. I understand the tunnel is now in 800 feet and is now being driven in night and day a distance of some 150 feet monthly. It seems certain that the tunnel will be completed in a few months and it seems equally certain that the company will go on a permanent shipping basis this year. The quiet systematic manner in which the management have pushed their development work for two years meant business from the start and is an example which could be followed with great profit by the owners of other mines of Boulder County.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I had a most enjoyable trip to the United States Gold Camp and I appreciate the courtesy of the management in this connection. I have confidence in both the properties and management and for the reasons which I have given, I believe they have a proposition of extraordinary possibilities.

W. B. TETERS.

*One of the Greatest Mining Propositions in Colorado*

(Copied from Eldora Record May 14, 1904.)

"The great dykes in this region have heretofore been developed only in a desultory fashion. They exist on the continental divide, where the second upheaval has made great fractures in the earth's surface, allowing the mineralized waters free access to percolate through the fissures and deposit their precious wealth. If these great dykes prove with depth what the surface indicates, they will make some of the greatest mines in Colorado and pay back the capital invested to develop them many times over in dividends. The managers of the United States Gold corporation are going about the matter of developing their property in a business-like and energetic way and will probably revolutionize mining in this part of Colorado."

"The writer has personally examined the properties of this company and of the Fourth of July and can say that if there is any section of the mountains that can produce dividend paying mines it is the locality of these two great properties and he can speak from personal experience of the sterling integrity and business ability of the officers of this company and of the other as well."

"In the driving of the tunnel already the miners have encountered another vein that was not known to exist from the surface indications and the values in this vein run as high as \$65 per ton. We consider this to be one of the greatest low-grade propositions in Boulder county and it is a fact in mining history that it is the consistent low-grade property with the wide and strong veins of the sulphide ores, such as are found in this belt, that produce the great dividend payers."

*Opinion of Hon. W. A. Poynter, Ex-Governor of Nebraska*

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 25, 1904.

MR. JOHN F. ROWELL, Eldora, Colo.

Replying to your inquiry as to my opinion of the United States Mine I would say that I see no reason why it should not be a great property. It is situated on the same lode upon which the Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining and Smelting Company is operating, and, being on the Board of Directors of that company, I have every faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise. Your property joins that and the conditions are practically the same and I believe that when you have developed your property until you reach the lode you will find a great reward.

I assure you I wish you success in your enterprise and I feel confident that you will have success. Yours truly, W. A. POYNTER.



# The United States Gold Corporation

General Office, Boulder, Colorado

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CAPITAL STOCK - - - \$3,000,000

PAR VALUE SHARES - \$1.00 EACH

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE  
NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY

TREASURY STOCK - - - 1,000,000 SHARES

TREASURY STOCK RESERVE ,800,000 SHARES

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## OFFICERS.

Edward Monroe.....President and Gen'l Mgr.

A. J. Macky.....Vice President

John R. Wolff.....Secretary and Attorney

John W. Middlesworth.....Treasurer

John F. Rowell.....Superintendent

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## DIRECTORS.

Edward Monroe.....Boulder, Colo.  
Wall Paper Merchant.

A. J. Macky.....Boulder, Colo.  
President First National Bank.

John R. Wolff.....Boulder, Colo.  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

John W. Middlesworth.....Boulder, Colo.  
Stock Raiser.

Geo. A. Phillips.....Boulder, Colo.  
Merchant.

B. F. Mohler.....Lincoln, Neb.  
Merchant.

E. G. Chaffer.....Washington, Ill.  
Capitalist.

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## DEPOSITORY.

First National Bank  
Boulder, Colo.

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## REFERENCES.

First National Bank, Boulder, Colo.

Boulder National Bank, Boulder, Colo.

The Mercantile Bank & Trust Co., Boulder, Colo.

Or Bradstreets Mercantile Agency.

# The United States Gold Corporation

## ORGANIZATION.

Early in the year 1903 the United States Gold Corporation was organized by business and professional men of northern Colorado along somewhat unusual lines. Acting upon the theory that nature has deposited her greatest treasure vaults near the Continental Divide these men acquired the cream of the rich mineral territory on Arapahoe peak, in the western part of Boulder county in the heart of the gold, copper, silver belt including placer, timber and a mile on the famous Fourth of July Dyke, or mother lode, from which the Caribou millions were taken. They developed them by shaft, adits and short tunnels to the extent of their individual ability until they became convinced that the properties could be developed into great gold producers.

Anticipating the tremendous possibilities of this section, when the Moffat Ry. should be completed, which was then projected and is now running within five miles of these properties, as well as of co-operation, where individual action must fail, these men decided to consolidate their group of properties and form a corporation to take them over which they did, the owners exchanging some two hundred and thirty acres of proven properties for stock. The company was capitalized at three millions of dollars, which was as small, as the magnitude of the proposition, and the large outlay required to develop such a vast mineral estate, would warrant.

Of this amount one third of the entire capitalization was placed in the treasury to continue the development of the properties and place them upon a dividend basis.

The change of economic conditions since the organization of the company that have made for the greater success of this enterprise has been nothing short of marvelous. The Denver and Golden smelters, some 57 miles distant have made large reductions in smelting rates so that much of the ore which formerly went over the dump can now be shipped at a net profit including rock that runs as low as six dollars.

## PROPERTIES.

Of the property conveyed to the Company one hundred and eighty acres has been patented and the balance is in process of patent. It would



## A mining enterprise with possibilities second to none in Colorado

be impossible to convey to the reader by words the extent of the great ore deposits and gold bearing dykes, embraced by the holdings of the company. Briefly described this lode system comprises almost a mile in length by a half a mile in width. Through this tract a series of lode claims run parallel with the mountain one above the other, of which three great lodes outcrop on the surface, consisting of the Monroe, varying from ten to twenty feet in width, the Arapahoes from twenty to thirty feet in width and the Klondykes, an immense ore channel from fifty to one hundred feet in width, covering a mile of the Fourth of July dyke or "mother" lode, seamed through and through with bournite of copper, gold and silver.

### PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT.

Nature's keystone to successful mining is the tunnel, because it affords the most economic method of mining ore. Nature has furnished ideal conditions for tunnel mining at the property of this Company. Therefore, recognizing the magnitude of this enterprise the directors of the Company at once outlined a plan of development to open up the mammoth dykes and ledges by means of the Klondyke Tunnel to be started at the base of Arapahoe peak and to open up each of the three dykes at a depth of two hundred, five hundred and eleven hundred feet respectively in a maximum distance of fifteen hundred feet of tunnel driving, thus enabling the Company to drain its ore bodies and run its ore out by gravity, thereby saving to the Company an expense which would alone more than pay for the construction of the tunnel in the course of two years' time, and obtaining a maximum development at a minimum cost.

### THE KLONDYKE TUNNEL SITE.

Pursuant to the plan of development thus mapped out our surveyor and consulting engineer, Mr. John W. Kittredge, surveyed and staked the Kloyndyke Tunnel site claim 3,000 feet in length at a point on the properties of the company where the greatest depth on each lode claim could be obtained in the shortest distance. Although the tunnel site is 3,000 feet long the tunnel itself will cut the largest ore body in a distance of 1500 feet and at a depth of eleven hundred feet. The location of the tunnel site claim gives to the company the right to all blind leads

discovered in the construction of the tunnel, including the right to locate lode claims 1500 feet on either side of the tunnel where discovered. The law further prevents and denies the right of any person to prospect for leads within a radius of 3,000 feet ahead of the tunnel and 1500 feet on either side of it. The tunnel and tunnel site therefore preserves for this company all the minerals that may be discovered within an area of 3000 feet square. In April, 1903, the construction of the Klondyke tunnel was made 5 by 7 feet in the clear, which gives room for single



Power drill "slugger" at the breast of the Klondyke Tunnel ready to bore a hole six feet long into solid granite.

track and water box to one side. The beginning of this tunnel witnessed the beginning of the great mining enterprise of the United States Gold Corporation, which has been prosecuted night and day for the past two years by hand and by power, and the tunnel at the time this article goes to press is more than half completed with the wonderful results hereinafter given.

#### EQUIPMENT.

A modern up-to-date power plant, blacksmith and machine shop are located at the portal of the tunnel. It consists of 50-horse power



boiler, 5 drill Leyner air compressor, engine, Ingersoll Sargeant air drills with all necessary equipment. No finer plant exists in the county. A gravity water plant furnishes the purest mountain water for the boiler and air compressor. The arrangement of the machinery is superb, giving the greatest convenience, speed and economy at a minimum cost.

### DEVELOPMENTS.

For over two years work has been prosecuted night and day in the driving of the Klondyke tunnel since the organization of the company. The breast of the tunnel is in over 800 feet. Six veins have already been cut by the tunnel including the Monroe and Arapahoe lodes. The possibilities of ore production from these six lodes are beyond estimation. Not a single vein cut by the tunnel was barren but all expose ore in large quantities and the management believe that they can produce fifty tons of ore daily after June first from the veins already cut by the tunnel, and gradually increase the production to one hundred tons in a short time from which the company will derive a net revenue of 200 to 500 dollars per day.

Work has been prosecuted in drifting on the Monroe lode almost constantly since it was cut by the tunnel in September 1903, and thousands of tons of ore have been blocked out in this vein ready for shipment to the smelter.

Perhaps no experience in mining will illustrate the wonderful possibilities of development than the great discovery disclosed to the Company by the drift on the Monroe lode. For months the breast of the drift showed a mass of heavy black ore streaked with pure white quartz, running uniformly \$12 to \$20 per ton in gold. The ore was pronounced iron by the assayers. By the merest accident the management had a chemical assay made on the ore which resulted in the wonderful discovery that the company had opened up thousands of tons of gold molybdenite ore, a rare metal, worth many hundred dollars per ton. At this writing the ore chute still continues in the breast of the drift. This ore body is eight feet wide, over one hundred feet in length to the present breast and how much farther it extends is a matter of future development.

There are but two molybdenite mines in the United States, one in Maine and one at Crown Point, Washington, and this discovery is the the first one ever made in Colorado in commercial quantities. It is one

**A permanent dividend gold stock is the greatest investment in the world**

of unusual importance, the actual extent of which cannot be estimated until returns are had from a car load shipment which is now being made.

Molybdenite is used in the manufacture of molybdic acid and as an alloy or metal in the manufacture of the finest of tool steel, and its use is constantly widening and the demand so far exceeds the supply as to afford a ready market at a high price for the ore as fast as it can be produced. The management estimate that the company can output a car load of ore per week of a total value of \$1,600 to \$2,000 per car or \$6,400 to \$8,000 per month, figuring on a minimum production, and a price far under the market quotations.

At this writing our tunnel is in 800 feet well laid with track and water box to the breast, all constructed on water grade and well ventilated with air shaft upraised to the surface, and represents an expenditure of ten thousand dollars. The tunnel is now penetrating rich stringers of ore from the Arapahoe lode which foretells the greatest strike yet made by the tunnel, when it pierces through the vein in the next twenty feet. This will open the second great dyke traversing the company's property and the management now estimate that it will more than double the present capacity of the tunnel for ore production, now estimated at from 50 to 100 tons daily.

### PLAN FOR FUTURE.

All energies are now being concentrated in the completion of the Klondyke tunnel into the "mother" lode or Fourth of July Dyke as fast as money and power can put it there. This is the last but greatest of the company's ore deposits. At the point where the tunnel will cut it, an ore body 20 feet wide now outcrops which runs \$22.50 per ton in gold, silver and copper, and when this opened up at the 1,000 foot point the management predicts a strike which will make all of the other marvelous discoveries on this property pale into insignificance.

The management now estimate that they can complete the tunnel by next September and open up not less than ten lodes and dykes at a depth of from 225 and 1100 feet with almost a mile of ground on each vein to drift on.

Anticipating the early completion of this tunnel as mapped out the company have placed their order for ten Little Wonder air rock drills, advertised in the back of this book, to drive by power the drifts on each vein cut in the tunnel. The company will then be free to begin its ore production on a gigantic scale and it will be rolled out of the tunnel to wagons, to the railroad and to the smelters as fast as possible, and then will begin the permanent dividend period of the company.



## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

In our report to stockholders in December we outlined a plan to erect a concentration mill of 25 to 50 tons capacity. Since that time the wonderful discovery of molybdenite, the increase in gold values, the reduction of smelter rates to \$4.00 per ton for both treatment and railroad transportation, and the construction of the Colorado Northwestern Ry., to Eldora five miles distant from the portal of our tunnel, has revolutionized the plans originally laid out. It will now be possible to ship ore as low as \$6.00 per ton at a profit, and, therefore mill and reduction works will be a matter for the future, after the affairs of the company have been placed on a dividend basis.

## ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF COMPANY'S BUSINESS.

True to the promises of the projectors of this enterprise made in the beautiful prospectus of the Company, "Colorado Gold," the affairs of the company have been conducted with rigid economy. Notwithstanding the officers of this company are men of large affairs, whose time is valuable, they have devoted unlimited time in carrying on this great enterprise to a successful conclusion, without any compensation, and in many instances paying their own expenses. Edward Monroe, our President and General Manager, has devoted more than half of his time for the past eighteen months to the interests of the company. Mr. John R. Wolff, Secretary and Attorney for the company, has with painstaking care directed the legal affairs of the company in perfecting its titles and in directing correspondence.

So also all the directors and officers of this company have used their combined energies and judgment in obtaining for the company a maximum of results with a minimum of expenditures in every department of its business.

All of the money raised for carrying on the business of this company has been raised by the personal efforts and labor of officers and directors, Mr. John F. Rowell, our superintendent, having spent the greatest portion of his time on the road in the sale of treasury stock. This course has resulted in saving to our stockholders payment of large commissions and the expense of raising the money has been reduced to a minimum.

**I**T will go on a big producing basis this year. This is your last opportunity to secure an interest.

**WHEN this offering is subscribed our treasury stock will be permanently withdrawn from the market**

### FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The affairs of the company are in splendid condition. They have no preferred stock, no bonds, no debts, one thousand dollars in the treasury, many thousand dollars worth of treasury stock subscribed for, power plant in perfect running operation and properties patented or in process of patent.

### TREASURY STOCK.

To carry on development work of driving tunnel, blocking out ore, building automatic ore bins, roads, and other facilities for ore shipments, the company offer one hundred thousand shares of treasury stock at a nominal price of 15 cents per share for cash. The thousands of tons of ore now blocked out, the miles of veins to draw from, and the marvelous developments to follow the completion of the Klondyke tunnel have removed any speculative feature from the stock offering of the company and reduced its affairs to a manufacturing basis. It is safer than a manufacturing business because the United States government will purchase the product of our gold ores. It will not do so with the manufacturer.

All of these features we offer to the investor as an absolute guarantee of the safety of his investment and of the absolute certainty of permanent and large returns for an indefinite period.

The millions upon millions of dollars lost to the investors in great industrial enterprises and the expose of swindling buccaneering methods of the votaries of finance in New York, by which the investor has been parted from many more millions has convinced the wide awake investor that he takes less risk, and is assured of a thousand fold greater return, in a straight legitimate mining investment, than in any other class of stocks, and that a permanent dividend gold stock is better than a government bond.

Because of this condition we predict that this stock offering will be quickly taken when we will withdraw treasury stock from the market with a reserve of 600,000 shares in the treasury, dividends upon which will be divided pro rata among the stockholders. Persons who want to be assured of getting a part of this offering should write or telegraph their reservations of stock to

**THE UNITED STATES GOLD CORPORATION**

Edward Monroe, President and General Manager.

Boulder, Colo.



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The Little Wonder weighs but 18 pounds.

Can be operated in any place, consumes less than 25 cu. ft. of free air per minute.

Will put in more feet of holes per cubic foot of air consumed than any drill manufactured.

This machine is no experiment, its success is assured. Let us refer you to some of the users and they will tell you how they are saving money.

Write for catalogue and list of Colorado mines using Little Wonders. Let us figure on your equipment.

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VIA



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Choice of routes returning. Liberal stop-overs allowed on through tickets at and west of Denver in both directions. Between San Francisco and Portland tickets may be purchased either via steamer or rail.

Stop-overs may be had on all classes of tickets at Ogden or Pocatello, which read to or from the Coast, for side trips to Yellowstone National Park, which can be made for **\$49.50**.

The "OVERLAND LIMITED," the famous California train, runs every day and is the finest and fastest train between Chicago and San Francisco. It is composed entirely of Pullman Palace cars. Every car electric lighted. Composite Observation car.

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For full information apply to Union Pacific agents or to,

**J. C. Ferguson, General Agent**  
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# Treasury Stock

The United States Gold Corporation offers for public subscription 100,000 Shares of its full-paid, non-assessable Treasury Stock, par value \$1 per share, at the following nominal prices and easy terms:

## Partial Payments

**\$10** with subscription and **\$10** in seven equal payments secures.... **500** shares

**\$20** with subscription and **\$20** in seven equal payments secures....**1000** shares

**\$30** with subscription and **\$30** in seven equal payments secures....**1500** shares

**\$40** with subscription and **\$40** in seven equal payments secures....**2000** shares

**Larger amounts pro rata**

## Special Cash Price

**\$150** cash buys outright **1000** shares

**\$225** cash buys outright **1500** shares

**\$300** cash buys outright **2000** shares

**\$750** cash buys outright **5000** shares

**Larger amounts pro rata**

*A dividend of 10 per cent per annum  
will return annually on an investment  
in this stock at the above price, almost  
70 per cent per annum*

The Board of Directors of this corporation estimate that the proceeds of the above offering will place its properties upon a large producing basis long before the end of this year and completely finance this enterprise. Therefore when this offering is taken, the further sale of treasury stock will be absolutely withdrawn from the market.

**The hundreds of inquiries for this book, as well as for information concerning this enterprise, since it was put in the hands of the printer, lead us to believe that this offering will be over-subscribed. There are only 100,000 shares to be sold at this price**

If you want some of this offering you must get it quickly. If you want to be certain of it you should wire reservation subject to remittance, at our expense.

**THE UNITED STATES GOLD CORPORATION**

Per **EDWARD MONROE**, President

**BOULDER, COLO.**